THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS [illegible] such country produce as we need, [illegible]
[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

Forsyth County Court.

At March term of this court (Monday) the following business was transacted, for the report of which we are indebted to the Clerk.

There being no opposition, the following appointments were made:

John H Stoltz appointed County Solicitor

Robert P. Linville, County Trustee.

Geo. V. Fulp, Chairman.

Special Court.—N. J. Cook and Thomas C. Johnson.

Committee of Finance.—Thos. J. Wilson, G. H. Renegar and Joshua Boner.

Orphan Court.—Charles Brietz, Wm. P. Dicks and J. R. Vest.

Coroner.—A. F. Pfohl.

The Special Court, and the officers of the court, were allowed $20 per day for attendance.

The County taxes were laid at 50 per cent more than the State taxes, with instructions to the Clerk to make out the lists for the Sheriff at half of that amount at present, and that he should collect it by September term next; and that, if necessary, he would be, after that, instructed to collect the balance.

There was only one jury case tried, and the Court adjourned on Tuesday evening.

POISONING.—An attempt to poison the wife of Rev. M. E. Grunert, of this place, was made a few days since, by her servant girl. The poison was put in a bowl of soup, of which Mrs. Grunert, being unwell, partook sparingly, causing only vomiting. A little daughter, however, partook freely of the soup, which caused her death in a short time.

The girl admits that this is the third attempt at poisoning her mistress, and has implicated others in procuring the poison for her. The wretch has been committed to jail, and richly deserves the fate which awaits her. Two negro men have been committed for trial, as accessaries, and others may yet be implicated.

SHOT.—On Sunday, the 26th, two deserters were shot in the northern portion of this county, one named Dial, of this county, severely, and the other named Fann or Fent, hailing from Raleigh, mortally wounded.

ROBBERIES.—Mr. Emanuel Reich, of this immediate vicinity, had his smoke-house robbed of nearly the whole of its contents, on Saturday night last. A year ago he met with a similar misfortune.

Capt J. B. Bodenhammer and J. J. Raper, Esq., were robbed the same night.

We learn that Jonathan Crews and Levi Crews were robbed of their guns, ammunition, clothing and other articles, on Monday night.

MURDER.—We learn that, a few days since, at the house of Mr. Kallum, in Stokes County, a murder was committed under the following circumstances:

A Capt. Williams and Lieut. Moore, hailing from Kentucky as recruiting officers, were lodging at Mr. Kallum's. Late at night the report of a pistol was heard, which aroused Mr. K's family, when Lieut. Moore was discovered shot dead in his bed, Capt. Williams stating that the deed was committed by some person unknown, who came to the door of the apartment in which they lodged, and fired a pistol, killing the Lieutenant.

There are various rumors and conjectures in regard to the matter.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—In the Confederate Senate, on the 21st ult., the bill to raise two hundred thousand negro troops was lost by a vote of 11 to 10, for an indefinite postponement.

The House has since passed a bill to put negroes in the army, by a vote 40 to 37.

Endeavors are said to have since been made to induce one of the Senators from Virginia or South Carolina to change and vote for the measure to insure its final passage. It is also said that the Legislature of Virginia has instructed her Senators to vote for the measure.

MORE PEACE (?) COMMISSIONERS.—General Singleton and Judge Hughes have arrived in Richmond from Washington City.

The *Despatch* says "that they are Commercial agents of the United States government, and not peace commissioners. That they have come to negotiate a trade, if possible, between the two sections, the Yankees exchanging beef and bacon for cotton and tobacco."

A letter in the New York *Herald*, relative to Gen. Singleton, says "that neither by word or deed does he permit the nature or extent of his mission to transpire."

The *National Intelligencer* says, "we have reason to believe that he has gone to Richmond, not upon private business, but to see what may be done by him as a go-between for peace."

Our readers had better make no calculations for peace, except [illegible]. The farce of peace commissioners, like King Cotton, foreign intervention, &c., is played out, we fear. Hope we are mistaken.

AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.—The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was adopted by the Louisiana Legislature on the 17th inst., in the Senate, by a vote of eighteen to only one against it, and in the House of Representatives unanimously.

—The Legislature of New Jersey has refused to ratify the amendment by a tie vote.

See appeal of Gov. Vance, with reference to supplying the army with provisions.

SPECIAL CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—The House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, a few days since, passed a resolution to submit to the people of that State, at the general election on the 4th Thursday of this month, whether or not a State Convention shall be called.

Although we know that many good and true men in our Legislature were in favor of calling a State Convention, or submitting the question to a vote of the people, outside pressure was too strong. Who knows what the month of May will bring forth, when our Legislature meets again?

If Virginia leads, North Carolina may follow!

News of the Week.

WHERE IS SHERMAN?—On Thursday last, he is said to have been within four miles of Cheraw, on his way to Fayetteville. Fayetteville is 55 miles from Cheraw. There are said to be some 1,500 or 2,000 sick and wounded Confederates from Charleston and Florence in Cheraw, and a large amount of supplies.

Another account says, that it is surmised he was passing to the right of Cheraw, to effect a junction with Schofield, who is advancing from Wilmington, at Elizabethtown, some 35 miles below Fayetteville.

It is supposed the Yankee force now operating in North and South Carolina, is from 60,000 to 80,000 men.

A general battle is anticipated, by some, in this State, in Cumberland, Chatham, or Alamance counties, which, however, is mere speculation.

FROM KINSTON.—The *Standard* of the 7th says: We have heard a report for several days that a formidable force of the enemy was marching to Kinston on both sides of the Neuse, from Newbern. At the time of writing this we hear no confirmation of this report. The federals are said to be repairing the railroad from Core Creek towards Kinston, and it may be they have sent out a regiment or two to Core Creek preparatory to an advance towards Goldsborough. The impression seems to be that Gen. Foster will advance soon, in considerable force from Newbern, with the view of co-operating with Sherman. It is stated that the federals are displaying thirty flags and some sixteen pieces of artillery at Core Creek. The latter point is some fifteen miles below Kinston.

Every thing was quiet at the latest dates at Petersburg and Richmond, owing to the bad weather. It is expected, however, that important movements will take place in that quarter soon.

It seems that Staunton, Va., is threatened by federal cavalry, and it is rumored that Petersburg is being evacuated; nothing certain, however.

FROM WILMINGTON.—A newspaper has been established in Wilmington, styled the "*Herald of the Union*." Provost Marshals have been appointed and are authorized to administer the oath. The same rules and regulations are adopted as were carried out in Savannah, and other captured towns.

Stores are closed at 7 p. m., and no one is allowed to sell liquor to soldiers under severe penalties.

FROM MOBILE.—Mobile is threatened. An expedition is said to be again fitting out against the city.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—It being apprehended at the North that Gen. Lee will evacuate Richmond and retire upon Lynchburg, efforts are being made to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee, and mass troops in that locality to prevent such a movement.

The expedition now moving from Knoxville is said to be for the purpose of destroying the railroads.

FROM THE NORTH.—An official statement claims 450 pieces of artillery captured at Charleston.

The "Herald's" dispatches from Charleston assert that Columbia was committed to the flames on the 24th ult., by order of Sherman, in retaliation for his troops being fired on by citizens while passing through the town.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

HEADQ'RS, Feb. 24th, 1865.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:—Gen. Early reports that Lieut. McNeil, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland, captured and brought out Generals Crook and Kelly, the Adjutant General of the Department, two privates and the headquarters flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force is stationed in the vicinity.

Lieut. McNeil and party deserve much credit for this bold exploit.

Their prisoners will reach Staunton to-day.

R. E. LEE,

HEADQ'RS, FEB., Feb. 29.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:

General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughan's Cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville, at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places.

Sixty men of the 2d Ohio Regiment, with their horses and equipments, were taken.

R. E. LEE.

Mosby's Men at Work.—The following official dispatch, says the Richmond Whig of the 24th, was received last night at the War Department:

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:—Major A. E. Richards, of Mosby's right, reports that on the 18th inst., with 88 men, he attacked a party of the enemy, 120 strong, of whom he killed and wounded 25. Among the wounded were a Major and a Captain. He captured 64 prisoners and 90 horses. He had one man slightly wounded. R. E. LEE.

THE EVACUATION OF WILMINGTON.

A correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, who we suppose must have been in Wilmington when the evacuation of the place was made, gives the following details of the evacuation and the parade to [illegible] Bridge:

You have already heard of the fall of Wilmington, an event which has been expected ever since the capture of Fort Fisher by the enemy, and for which the public mind was in some measure prepared. Perhaps the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your readers.

The fall of Fort Anderson completed the work which was begun with the capture of Fort Fisher. The enemy finding their gunboats powerless against this strong work, landed a large force on the west bank of the river, [illegible] with the view of turning the fort and taking it in the rear. This rendered its evacuation necessary. At four o'clock in the morning it was blown up and the garrison made their way to the main body of our army. Subsequently there was skirmishing a few miles below Wilmington and on Wednesday morning the evacuation of the place began. Before leaving, our forces removed and destroyed all the public property of every kind. The wharves, ware houses, &c., &c., on the west bank of the river were in flames, and there were two fires raging on the east bank, fed by rosin, spirits of turpentine, cotton, &c., &c.

Several thousand Yankee prisoners had been carried down to be exchanged. They were all brought off and sent up the country, with the exception of six-five, who were too sick to be removed, and were of course left behind.

I learn that our authorities, before leaving the town, seized, and brought off all the horses, wagons, negro men, and all the white men between the ages of seventeen and fifty years that they could get. All our troops escaped except a detachment of Mosely's battery and two regiments of Hagood's S. C. brigade, numbering 1,100 men. These were captured; how or where I do not know.

The place was defended to the last and only evacuated when the pressure of an overwhelming force of the enemy rendered it necessary. At one time they were seen advancing along the Corduroy road which runs through the rice fields on the west bank of the river. A few shells from one of our batteries posted at the foot of Market street, caused them to beat a hasty retreat. It is said that an enterprising Yankee mounted the office of the Superintendent of the Manchester railroad and attempted to hoist his national flag; but while he was thus engaged was picked off by one of our artillerists or sharpshooters. I do not remember which.

The enemy made their appearance in the town as our rear guard was going out, and made close pursuit. There was active skirmishing at Smith's Creek, two miles north of Wilmington; but the enemy were repulsed and the bridge destroyed. They managed to cross in some way, however, and when our men arrived at the bridge over the Northeast river, were close behind them. Skirmishing ensued, but the enemy were again driven back, and our men crossed to the north bank of the river and commenced to destroy the railroad and pontoon bridges. The enemy attempted to prevent this, and a brisk fire ensued. The roar of artillery and the sharp rattle of musketry were incessant till a late hour in the night. The railroad bridge was burned, but the Yankees contrived to fix it up in some way, so as to cross the river on it early Thursday morning. The pontoon bridge was cut loose from the south side and swung around beyond the reach of the enemy; but they afterwards got possession of it and speedily repaired it. I could hear of but one man killed on our side.

On Wednesday evening the wagon trains began to move back from the river, and on Thursday morning the whole army passed up the road. Of their numbers and present locality it would not be prudent to speak.—They will be heard from in good time.

A BILL TO DIMINISH THE NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1865, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturalist on each farm or plantation upon which there are at specified times, able-bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; Provided, That exemptions of persons over forty five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid, and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they received exemption, by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

Section 2, No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a Board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers, artizans, mechanics, and of persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for, the Government, State or Confederate, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with the same exemptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act are hereby revoked.

Section 3. That all skilled artizans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed: Provided, That persons whose services, labor or skill may be more usefully employed for the public good at home than in the field to be determined by the Secretary of War, on the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and names of all persons so exempted or detailed, together with the reason for the detail, shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each session.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8.

The following named surgeons and assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W R Wood, Ass't Surgeons T Yeates, J Brunel.

2nd District—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeons F M Rountree, Dr J B Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Hussey, J B Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E A Crudup, Ass't Surgeons L T Smith, Dr. D T Tayloe.

6th District—Surgeon R W Glenn, D W J Courts, Dr. Thos Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J H Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th District—Surgeons W W Foote, C Hagspeidt, W H Robertson.

10th District—Robert W Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

[illegible]

For the Press.

THE LATE ATTEMPTS AT NEGOTIATION.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that we have all the facts before us that we are likely ever to have in relation to the late informal attempts at negotiation, I propose briefly to review them through the columns of your paper.

I will submit a few preliminary remarks upon the subject of negotiations in general. The idea of negotiations seems to imply objects attained or attainable by mutual concession and agreement. History shows that in almost all cases where results have been achieved by negotiations it has been done in that way. If such were not the case—if the war was to be continued in all cases until one party was forced to yield to the demands of the other, negotiations would rarely ever become indispensable to the termination of hostilities. In those instances where nations or parties have been compelled to yield to the *ultimatum* of their rival, they have generally been forced to do so by the overwhelming odds against them. Thus our ancestors of the revolution were enabled to obtain their *ultimatum* of independence from the mother country, only by the assistance of France, Spain and Holland, who were in close alliance with them and parties to the war, while Brittain was also threatened by the Northern powers leagued together under the style of "The armed neutrality of the Baltic." Thus France, completely humbled at the feet of the allied powers of all Europe, was compelled to submit to the restoration of the Bourbons. But in all of those cases where wars have been *ended* by negotiations only it has been through a spirit of mutual concession and compromise. Generally, too, negotiations, whether formal or informal, that have resulted in anything but failure, have been protracted in their operations, lasting often for many months, and, in some instances, for years.

From the recent publications of the correspondence that preceded the late attempt at informal negotiations, together with President Lincoln's report of the same to Congress, it appears that he never agreed to receive Commissioners representing the Confederate Government, but only as representing President Davis, whom he styles an influential citizen of the South, and that he agreed to hold a conference with them to consult upon the best means of restoring peace to "our one common country."

With this assurance on the part of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Davis sent Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might depute to meet them for that purpose. The conference took place between these Commissioners and Messrs. Lincoln and Seward on board a steamer in Hampton Roads, and in order to know what transpired at that conference, it is necessary for us to study carefully the reports made on each side.

In their report to Mr. Davis, our commissioners say: "We learned from them (Messrs. Lincoln and Seward) that a message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his *sentiments* as to terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms, or proposals of any agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him, with the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like results, that no *such* terms would be entertained by him from the States separately. That no extended truce or armistice, as advised, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy."

Any person who has capacity enough to understand it, can see from the foregoing extract from the report of our commissioners to President Davis, that the statements going the rounds of the papers that President Lincoln refused to negotiate both with the Confederate Government and with the States for *terms* of "reconstruction" or restoration, is *without the slightest foundation, in fact*. He only refused to negotiate with them for "any terms, or proposals of any agreement looking to an *ultimate* settlement," that is "an extended truce," because that would be "a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done." On the other hand, there is not the slightest evidence that a single word escaped the lips of Mr. Lincoln, during the entire conference, intimating that he was not at all times ready to negotiate with the States upon the basis of a restoration of the national authority, provided that no acknowledgment of "their existence as a separate power" is insisted upon; but the inference clearly is that he *is* ready to negotiate with them for terms of reconstruction at any time.

But, say our commissioners, "Mr. Lincoln's message to Congress in December last explains clearly and distinctly his *sentiments* as to terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end." But does it follow that because he did not inform them on that occasion that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end, that they never would be? Certainly not. If negotiations should ever be opened between President Lincoln and the States now composing the Southern Confederacy, and it is clear, from the report of our own commissioners, that he is ready, at any time, to negotiate with them, upon the basis of immediate reconstruction, it is much more than probable that he may "modify or alter" if he does not depart from, his *sentiments*, in order to accomplish a much desired "end." But I beg the reader to remember that no negotiations have yet taken place, and no attempts at any worthy of the name.

Having viewed the matter only as presented to us in the report of our own commissioners, let us look at the account from the other side. President Lincoln, in his report to Congress, says:

"On our part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while by the other party it was not said that in any event or on any condition they ever would consent to re-union, and yet equally omitted to declare that they would not consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to re-union, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement."

By studying the reports of both sides, the reader can form a tolerably correct idea as to what took place at the conference in Hampton Roads. Each party presented at the outset, as is usual, its *ultimatum*, and neither would recede therefrom, and therefore no negotiations, or agreement as to future negotiations, took place. Mr. Lincoln would consider no "terms or proposals" from our commissioners which required "a recognition" of the "existence" of the Confederate States "as a separate power," and he informed them that "for like results no *such* terms would be entertained by him from the States separately," thereby clearly intimating that "terms or proposals" which did *not* require *such* "recognition" *would* be entertained.

On the other hand, President Davis's commissioners would not say *"that in any event, or on any condition, they would ever consent* to *re-union."* As neither party would recede from its "condition precedent," of course the matter stopped there. But our commissioners "seemed to desire a postponement of the question, and the adoption of some other course first." What this "course" was does not appear from the published accounts; but I think it does not require much diplomatic skill to guess. I can only give my opinion, and I guess that the "course" hinted at was an "extended truce," upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*. Just think of it! Very large portions of our territory in the hands of the enemy, most of our large cities, and all of our sea ports held by them! No commerce could be had with any part of the world but on condition of our paying a gate tax to the guns of our enemies, which blockade our ports, or hold the Mississippi and other avenues of trade with them. If this was the "course" hinted at—and if it was not, I know not what it could have been—will our people regard it as less humiliating than reconstruction? For one, I regard it as much more so. Why, then, were our commissioners willing to accept of such a "course?" Because it could not be adopted without "the recognition of our existence as a separate power," which would be a *quasi* recognition of the right of secession and a sort of *salvo* to the wounded consciences of the authors of this revolution. And why would not Mr. Lincoln agree to this course? Because, first, it was "a recognition of our existence as a separate power," and, secondly, because "he thought it would amount to an indefinite postponement," whereas he had determined to negotiate only upon the basis of immediate reconstruction, without even doing any act that could ever be tortured into a recognition of the right of secession, a right which he regards, and which thousands of the most intelligent men of the South regard as fatal to any government.

It cannot be denied that the great mass of the Southern people, both at home and in the army, were greatly elated with the prospect of peace when they heard that President Davis had sent commissioners to hold a conference with President Lincoln, and it is equally difficult to deny that their greatest hopes were based upon the prospect of a fair reconstruction of the Union. Now they are assured by the great majority of the public press throughout the South, and by our *proclaiming* Governor, that Mr. Lincoln would entertain *no terms of* reconstruction except the most abject submission to his will, when our commissioners would not say, at that conference, *"that in any event, or on any condition, they ever would consent to re-union."* Unless they had proposed such terms, and Mr. Lincoln had refused to entertain them, they could not know whether they would be entertained or not. But Mr. Lincoln agreed to the conference, and, therefore, of course, he expected to entertain propositions for some terms, and of course Mr. Davis did not expect him to entertain propositions for terms looking to the recognition of the Confederacy as "a separate power," for he had been so notified by Mr. Lincoln, through his letter to Mr. Blair, dated Washington, January 18th, 1865, "that it being constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he, or any other influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send me, with the view of securing peace to the *people of our common country*," [illegible] having been assured by his overtures, that he would meet him, [illegible] upon the basis of "our common country," he would [illegible] commissioners instructed to insist on [illegible] the basis of "the two countries," which of course, fails, and then the people are to be told that Mr. Lincoln refused to treat upon the basis first proposed by himself. O, shame, where is thy blush!

I remarked at the outset that the idea of negotiations implied objects attained or attainable by mutual concession and agreement. The question then presents itself "which party should have made the first concession?" That depends upon the condition of the parties. The universal rule is for the triumphant party to rise in its demands with its success. Which party that is, in the present case, I leave my readers to say. If the fortunes of the Confederacy are at this time in a satisfactory state of improvement, then our commissioners did right in asking nothing less than the "recognition" of the Confederacy as "a separate power," and Mr. Lincoln exhibited much pride and arrogance in refusing it. But is this the true state of the case? Did Mr. Davis send commissioners to confer with Mr. Lincoln because his recent victories and Mr. Lincoln's recent defeats rendered it probable that he would grant us our terms—independence? Was the present a more propitious time to open negotiations to that end than July 1862, after we had routed McClellan's army from around *Richmond* would have been? Or did Mr. Davis send commissioners now because the waning fortunes of the Confederacy admonished him that if he did not negotiate soon he would have nothing to negotiate for? I think the latter motive influenced him in his late attempt, and that he would have consented to reconstruction *after* recognition.

But, in my humble opinion, this war can never be terminated on principles consistent with its commencement in any other way than by complete success, and I believe that to be entirely out of the question. This war will end in complete separation, or in the restoration and consolidation of the government of the United States, and I do not think it requires much of a prophet to tell which. This idea of peace and a restored Union, which some of the Georgia politicians have got into their heads, upon the basis of the sovereignty of the States, is all a dream. The States may be sovereign as regards their relation to the Confederate government; but if the government of the United States is ever restored, it will be upon the basis of the national theory so ably expounded by Mr. Webster in his celebrated speech in reply to Hayne. This our commissioners should have known, and should have attempted to make the most favorable terms they could for the South, without first endeavoring to procure a *quasi* recognition of the right of secession. They should, at least, have sounded Mr. Lincoln, and have ascertained from him, by actual experiment, whether he would have entertained proposals for "terms" of reconstruction or not. If they had yielded the questions of independence and State sovereignty, it is possible that they might have obtained everything else.

One reason, perhaps, why the conference failed, was that the commissioners were all believers in the right of secession, and wished to preserve their consistency on that point. I had no faith in Mr. Stephens as a negotiator, and for that reason only. He recently republished an oration delivered by him on the 4th of July, 1834, accompanied by a preface in which he declares that he has always been a believer in the right of secession, and that he did not oppose it on that ground, but on the ground that there were no sufficient reasons to justify the act. I read this preface about the time Mr. Stephens set out for Fortress Monroe, and after that I did not hope or expect much from him. This question can only be settled upon the great national principles of Webster, Jackson and Clay. No disciple of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Calhoun will ever accomplish anything as a negotiator in this controversy, for the reason that it never can be settled on their principles. Let the States send some old national Clay whigs, or old national Jackson democrats, as negotiators to Mr. Lincoln, and they will accomplish the salvation of their country, if it is within the power of man to accomplish it. Once make peace on their principles, and the government will stand for the future "as firm as one of those ancient Druidical monuments which the touch of a child would cause to vibrate to its centre, but which the power of the universe could not move from its equilibrium."

CATO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

THREE DOLLARS per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., [illegible] will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them [illegible] 25 cents a line.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The House, in secret session, has passed the bill authorizing the employment of negro troops, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 37. The bill authorizes the President to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may desire. If a sufficient number of troops are not raised by this call, the President may call upon each State for its quota of the whole number, 300,000. Nothing in the act is to be construed to authorize any change in the relation which slaves shall bear to their owners as property, except by consent of such owners, and of the States in which they may reside.

In the House, on the 28th ult., the exemption bill was referred to a committee of conference. The Senate bill requiring refugees to perform military service in the Reserve forces passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the governments of the different States for the employment of [illegible] in the service to work on fortifications, &c., passed.

The Senate passed a bill to continue in force [illegible] July 1864, so as to increase the compensation of non commissioned officers and privates.

The House bill to levy an additional tax for 1865, was reported back from the Committee on Finance with numerous amendments. A [illegible]

A bill relieving from duty in hospitals [illegible] between [illegible] who have not been discharged [illegible] for service, was passed.

[illegible] resolution to adjourn, [illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

The People's Press.

GOD WILL CARE FOR MOTHER NOW.

Soon with angels you'll be marching,
With bright laurels on your brow;
Dream not sadly of to-morrow,
God will care for mother now.

He will watch, protect and love her;
Let all sorrow turn to joy,
Thinking of your kneeling mother
Praying for her soldier-boy;
To the human heart 'tis trying,
While death damply bathes your brow;
Put your trust in God, relying,
He will care for mother now.

He it was who gave and took thee
From the list of those we love;
He has promised to restore thee,
In his mansions, far above;
Oh! then do not doubt Him,
Feel His hand upon thy brow;
He is present, hear His promise,
I will care for mother now.

Soldiers, for your country fallen,
While death damply seals your brow,
Humbly trust in Him who made you,
God will care for mother now.
With your knapsack for a pillow,
While Death grimly claims his own,
Do not fear each freezing billow,
Jesus guides and wafts you home.

Death may ride in every battle,
Causing terror to each soul,
Loudest thunders crash and rattle,
Heavens and earth together roll;
Yet, midst all this loud confusion,
See His mercy bending low,
Whispering words of love and comfort,
I will care for mother now.

He has passed those gloomy portals,
Welcomed death that He might save
Careless, lost, unthankful mortals—
Save them from an endless grave;
Love unceasing, truth and mercy,
All are written on His brow;
This, too, is emblazoned on it,
I will care for mother now.

Courage, soldier! listen to it,
Precious promise 'tis for you;
Kneel to God—pray, and see to it,
What you ask, be sure to do;
Then when balls shall pierce your bosom,
Peace and blessings, though laid low,
Will be whispered and a loving
I will care for mother now.

Richmond Va., Oct 4th, 1864 — A SOLDIER

RANDOM THOUGHTS

On the Past, Present and Future of the American War, 1861.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter IV.

The war between the slave and non-slave States, induced with a view to establish, according to the principles of Mr. Pratt, some years since, a seperate republic, for the benefit of king cotton and its lords,—the creation of a *slaveocracy*, to the abandonment, or supplanting white with negro labor in the various branches of agricultureal, mechanical, and as far as skill would admit, manufacturing interests for home use; free seas, and free trade with England, to purchase the other more improved and costly implements, and luxuries, to the exclusion of fostering the same interest at home. Finding the moral and religious influences of the first class kingdoms of Europe, to say nothing of the embargo restrictions against the inherent laws of emigation and migation, opposed, England and France adhering to a strict neutrality,—France on the one hand, marching an army of occupation upon Mexico, to induct a foreign prince over that people, seizing the States and threatening Sonora as indemnity for the Emperor Napoleon,—England on the other busily increasing her number of *"cotton pods,"* which, with her importations, was putting all her spindles in motion, and at the same time taking care of her northern and central American interests, whilst the enemy was pushing his columns, making rapid inroads on southern territory, and holding all his acquisitions, the hope of foreign aid began to fail. In this dilemma,—the war fever abating and losing much of its original furor, volunteering ceasing, and those that had, looking forward with anxiety to the time of expiration,—a sweeping conscript bill was passed,—a stretch of power looked upon as incompatible with the spirit and teachings of American constitutional freedom, intended only to subserve the purposes of monarchial governments,—repudiated by Gaston and all such statesmen and patriots during the war of 1812, as an indignity upon the intelligence of a people, educated in the school of unalloyed *democratic republicanism*,—which, whilst it was said, saved the Confederacy at the time, nevertheless, rendered the war policy more unpopular with the *masses* than before.

Following this law, was the old Jewish system of tithing and impressment laws, equally obnoxious to the true Southern patriot; and with the further extention of the conscript age, and the probable still further extension, made it plain to the mind of liberty-loving men, that these acts were but the incipient steps to fastening upon them a military rule, or an absolute monarchy.

To enforce these laws nepotism and favoritism was employed, particularly in North Carolina, whose people remonstrated through public meetings, held in the majority of her counties, which was characterized as traitorous and treasonable, by those who favored the policy of the oligarchs. These innovations upon constitutional liberty, with increasing aggressive strides for power, led to the organization of conservative feeling in North Carolina, under the assumed name of Conservative party, the object of which was to uphold Constitutional liberty. Its morals or creed was, and is, the embodying of State rights, State sovereignty; the civil jurespudence distinct and seperate from any clashing with the military, as the supreme law of the land, to protect the citizens in all their rights of property and persons in a civil, military and religious sense; the waging of war upon humane principles, the undoubted right of the people to be heard on all matters pertaining to their liberties and country's best interests, as sovereigns of both State and Confederate governments, when endangered by the enemy, or unwise legislation by their chosen representatives; opposition to the suspension of the writ of right, known as originally incorporated in the great *'Magna Charta of England;'* opposition to mob violence, or illegal arrests or seizures of persons or property by military force, opposition to the suppression of the free press, and free speech. This brought down the anathemas of the originals as perfidous in design, intended to stimulate croakerism, and agitate against the Richmond government, and much more, which must be passed over.

In this time, the bubbles, that the enemy could do nothing on land, away from his gunboats, and the notion that a split or rebellion would take place between the factious political elements North and North-west, resulting perhaps in a North-western Confederacy, and the impolitic idea of free trade, which met, as it ought, with defeat here, and the battles of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, having proven to the mind of military men in this country and Europe, the utter inability of our successfully invading the enemy's country, exhibiting too our war strength more than any thing else, with the last glimmering rays of foreign aid, though the *'Mercer Rams'* being snubbed by the war ministers of Great Britain,—having all exploded;—the special providence of God was made the siren song, which filled the perforating war breeze. The national sins had become so enormous, that Jehovah, in his infinite wisdom, to avenge justice between himself and the people sinners, had brought war between the two sections of the most happy and prosperous people on earth; but that He would succor the right cause, and at last crown the efforts of the South with separation, independence and an honorable peace. Imprecations were consequently heaped upon the *Yankees* in all the bitterness of soul, it might with the same paucity of reasoning be said, the special chosen instruments in the hands of God to purge the nation of sin, who at the same time, under the fiat of special interposition, were marching down upon our homes and firesides by thousands, whilst it was said a synagogue Jew sat at the receipt of customs or head of State, countersigning proclamative invocations, (the religion of whom denied the infinite and incarnate affinity of Christ the Saviour,) to his father God Almighty. Upon this the credulous leaned, whilst those believing the struggle, if left to the passionate sword-bearer to settle, would end with the ruin of social order, the demoralization of people and destruction of property and life to an indefinite period. Hence the sober voice of reason, to abate the further shedding of human blood, to restore order, law, peace, and stop the wailings and lamentations of widows, orphans, mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, whispered to the mind of calm and thoughtful counselings of the better way to settle the dispute, through the intervention of the States.—And could reason and wisdom then have governed the minds of men, peace might have come with honor, the securement of property, the saving of slavery, and the staying of further bloodshed; for it was then believed we had the advantage of the enemy in point of military achievements. But passion ruled the hour, and these counselings were resorted to by mob violence in sight of the capitol of North Carolina, by the soldiery of a sister State, who cheered the Executive in the teeth of the statuary laws, and dispersed with the mockings of an arrest or trial, for so high and malignant an offence.

But to stifle the conservative peace feeling in North Carolina and elsewhere, was now the all absorbing question and object with the original destructive partizans of State and Confederate governments. The people, loving liberty and the justification of constitutional law, had begun to be somewhat vehement in their exclamations for a change in the policy of affairs.—The election for Governor and Legislature of North Carolina, was fast approaching, when it was believed by the ultra war men and property holders, extremists, that a change would take place in these two high functional departments of State authority, which would lead to calling a convention of the sovereign people to deliberate in regard to the state of affairs, particularly in North Carolina. To effectually smother and check such a thing on the part of the sovereign people, the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, and it was intimated by the Vice President that it was done especially for the object of influencing the State elections, a thing when done even in the military bounds of Washington City by Mr. Lincoln, was condemned by the people of the South, as a breach of faith with his people, and he even held up to the gaze of the world as a usurper, a despot—a military tyrant, &c. A thing if done, under the circumstances, in the realm of Great Britain, would no doubt have dethroned the queen, and yet it was done in the Confederate States, and a star chamber set up in North Carolina, to alarm and threaten what was, blindly conceived by the originals, would be the course taken in the event of mature counseling of the sovereign people of N. C., a solemn right they had too. The governor who had been placed in power by the conservative element, to look after the State's best interest, and to see the rights of the people were not trodden down by the heel of tyranny under the State or Confederate military authority, had now changed his programme, by stepping off the true conservative on the original destructive platform, and had so announced in a speech at Wilkesborough. He canvassed the army, then the State for re-election, adapting his harrangues to suit the feelings and interests of the different influences then at work, to break the power of the peace feeling, which was awakening the minds of the masses. And to more effectually succeed, instituted the most *novel* and *extraordiary* scheme known in the history of popular elections, the plan of *voting yellow tickets*, which, with the aid of State and Confederate governments, accomplished his re-election. In this way, having carried the popular vote in the army, which so intimidated the people, that the voters in the State, under the impressed belief every effort to negotiate would be made, turned the tide in his favor, and things grew quiet for the time. But the advance, soon after, of the federal army from northern Georgia, arroused the people to their situation and danger; when the appeal of Mr. Boyce from the war State of South Carolina, to Mr. Davis, *saying enough*, seemed for the time to swell the tide, and to electrify the country with hope that action would follow, in earnest, to close the war. He reviewed the course that had been pursued by the Confederate government, as having absorbed the resources of the people, by its stringent legislation, and that if longer persisted in, would end with the loss of liberty, and that military rule and anarchy would be our future destiny. He illustrated his position by the life and times of Frederick II of Prussia, who succeeded at the expiration of seven years' conflict with the loss of liberty, but overlooking the fact that Frederick succeeded, even then only, by the auxilary received by the death of the Russian Empress, with which he gained an important victory, and secured an honorable peace with all the hostile powers.

His appeal, so well timed, and well directed in thought in many points, did not meet with the approval by the court and ministers at Richmond. It also marked out a straight road upon which to unite the democratic parties North, North-west, South and South-west on the grounds that in the event of McClellan's election to the Presidency of the United States, the interests of the North-west being identical with the South, peace would flow through the combination of those two sections, by this conjoint action to restore and continue in power the old national democratic party, or in the formation of a separate republic, or in joining the Confederate States and then pressing the war upon the Middle, Northern and New England States. This would have been a huge combination, and worked a radical change in the existing state of affairs. But I must say it was a fatal delusion, although it was matured with hopes of success by some of the better heads of conservatism in North Carolina.

[To be continued.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens:—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware, that a general obligation of this nature, rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave his discharge to his neighbor, but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood also that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1st. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2 Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged, at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may combining, authorise one of their number to make the designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and, that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, that in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, Fellow Citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of those supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without, either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintainance of that of the enemy. You have therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, fellow citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifices which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed in vain, I am, fellow citizens,

Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

By the GOVERNOR.
A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary.

Yadkin College,

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution will open March 1st, 1865, with a full faculty.

A Military Department with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address,
Rev. C. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal.
March 1, 1865. 43-tf

For Sale,

A good second hand One-Horse Wagon for provisions. H. A. LEMLY.
Salem March 2nd. 1865. 43—2 t.

IMPORTANT [illegible]

The following important order, just issued by the Adjutant General, will be found especially interesting to all those belonging to the reserve forces. It will be seen that the whole business of enforcing the conscript law is devolved upon them. We give the general order:

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, February 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed, or has not been turned over to generals commanding armies, departments or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

II. This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most beneficially employed, and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops, in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector General the number of men arrested and sent to the army.

IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve force in active service that are not indespensably necessary in the field.

V. It is not intended that these orders shall effect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins. Gen.

Official.
H. L. CLAY,
Asst. Adj't Gen.

DIED:

On the 3rd inst., ANNA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Rev. M. E. Gruenert. Aged 8 years and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

Miller's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his customers, and the public generally, that he has completed the rebuilding of his mill dam, and has raised it three feet higher than formerly, which will enable him to run the wheat and corn mills at the same time. The mill is now in full operation. E. TUCKER.
March 9, 1865.—tf.

For Hire,

TEN NEGRO WOMEN, without encumberance, for the balance of the year 1865. All can work in the field gathering Wheat, Hay, hoeing Corn, &c., and some can plough, and others can do all kinds of house work.

Hire will be received in produce only. For further information inquire at this Office. They will be delivered here on or before the 1st of April, 1865. 43-4t-pd.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Mary W. Best, J. B. Bodenhammer, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhammer, Miss Sarah Boile, Capt. A. C. Branscom, 2, George C Campbell, Miss Louisa Cook, Miss Lavinia David, Mrs. Eliza A. Dunman, Mrs. Jane Haley, 2 Henry Harmon, Elizabeth Henderson, Miss. Alla Hiere, E. J. Hine, Mrs. A. Lily, Miss Elizabeth Long, Mrs. Jane Marior, Mrs. M. J. Marion, Seargent J. J. Petree, Miss Sallie E. Pledger, Mrs Phebe S. Richards, C. Sanders, Miss Martha J. Shields, Miss Annie S. Slade, Mrs. Elizabeth Snider, John H. Stogdon, Miss Miss Charlotty Tauge, Mrs. Eliza Teague, John S. Vest, Wm. H. Wesson, Mrs. Julia A. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are advertised.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Feb. 15th, 1865.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.
THOS. J. BONER.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

Tobacco Wanted!

A few boxes of good medium manufactured Tobacco wanted.
Apply at this Office.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 2nd inst., from my stable, in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a dark clay-bank horse; mane and tail darker than his body, a small white speck in one of his eyes, and one of his hind hoofs partly white. He is heavy built, good qualities, very brisk walker, small splint on his left leg, and about ten years old.
SOLOMON CHARLES.
February 9, 1865. 40-4t-pd

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

William Crim and wife Jemima, and others,
vs.
Elzy Fulp, John Fulp, and Franklin Fulp and others.

Petition for Partition and Dower and an account for rent, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendants, Elzy Fulp, John Fulp and Franklin Fulp, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, to plead answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the case set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. H. STARBUCK, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity of said County, at Office, this the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1864.
D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
Feb. 16, 1865. 41-6t.

For Sale,

A FINE CAVALRY HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE. Apply to
Col. A. H. BELO.
Salem, Feb. 16, 1863. pd

HEADQ'RS ARMIES [illegible] STATES, [illegible] 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief [illegible] the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the [illegible] to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantage of the enemy will have but little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.
R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES, 11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.
feb 23-6t R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE State of North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINDSDALE,
Asst. Adj General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers pistols saddles and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply [illegible]. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them.—I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to these officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no [illegible] will be acquired to public arms and equipments except from [illegible], it is [illegible] that many [illegible] them [illegible] will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any [illegible] officer commanding [illegible] of the Quartermaster and Commissary [illegible] of the [illegible] are requested to receive and receipt for all [illegible] to the Ordnance Department at Richmond [illegible]. The person holding the receipt will be [illegible] to the Ordnance Bureau. [illegible] and will disregard this appeal [illegible] others are requested [illegible] public [illegible] they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. [illegible] their expenses [illegible] such patriotic citizens as [illegible] or to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service or [illegible] will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.
R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise, and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J. W. Stephens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va.
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A C Brenizer, Salisbury, N.C.

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.
Official: J. W. HINDSDALE, A A G.
State papers copy 3 times. Feb 23 42 3t.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No. [illegible]

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW Assistant Adjutant General C S P A will relieve Capt Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Com'dg.
CHAS S STRINGFELLOW,
Feb 23-42-7t Major & A. A. Gen'l
State papers copy seven times.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, September 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122.

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C. Raleigh, February 10, 1865.
Official. JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
State papers copy seven times. Feb. 16-4t.

ENROLLING OFFICE, FORSYTH CO. WINSTON, N. C., Jan'y 31st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office and is published for the information of those concerned.
W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No. 3.

1. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract, from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865.

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, January 9th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their commands [illegible]. Commanding officers will enforce this requirement and [illegible] upon the face of all furloughs thus [illegible].

II. When extensions of leaves or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 157, (1863) Examining Boards will not recommend further extensions [illegible] to be incapacitated for duty. When, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling Officer of the County, who will make the [illegible] recommendation.

* * * * * *

VI. Commandants of [illegible] employed therein, unless exempt or detailed because of disability.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
[illegible]

II. [illegible]

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, [illegible] of officers and soldiers unable to appear in person before the Board.

By order of the Commandant,
[illegible] Adj't.
Feb. 9, 1865.